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THE GREAT SPEECH

Of the President Before the Home Market Club.

MIGHTY PROBLEMS TO MEET

Thrust Upon us by the Great Conflict with Spain.

THE PHILIPPINES A TRUST

Intrusted to our Hands by the War, and to that Great Trust, Under the Providence of God, and in the Name of Human Progress and Civilization we are Committed—The President Declares that our Concern was not for Territory or Trade, or Empire but for the People Whose Interest and Destiny, Without our Willing It, had Been put in Our Hands.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The crowning event of the day and the principal feature of the President's visit to Boston, was the banquet tendered to him by the Home Market Club at Mechanics' Hall to-night. It was the largest banquet ever arranged in this country, the exact number of persons who were served being 1,914. Besides these, there were fully 2,800 spectators in the balconies. The presidential party left the Hotel Touraine under cavalry escort at 4:20 and proceeded through an immense cheering crowd direct to Mechanics' Hall. The reception was held in Paul Revere hall and for over three-quarters of an hour President McKinley and the other distinguished guests stood in line and were introduced to and shook hands with fully 2,000 persons. At 6 o'clock, after the President had rested for a few minutes, the bugle sounded, announcing that the banquet was ready to be served and the immense company marched into the hall, while the band played.

The President's table was made conspicuous by immense bouquets of American beauty roses and pink.

Over the stage, under an arch of hunting and electric lights were large portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley, and underneath was the word "Liberator" in large letters. Each balcony was draped with hunting and shields and from the roof hung long streamers.

On the balcony was a picture of Admiral Dewey, with the motto: "To the captain of a German ship: You must not sail by the United States flag without seeing it" and his famous command at Manila: "You may fire, Gridley, when ready."

On either side of this portrait were those of Grant and McKinley. The menu was handsome.

President McKinley sat at the front of the platform and among those at his table were: Bishop Mallahan, Mayor Quincy, of Boston, Secretary Long, Secretary Alger, Governor Wolcott, Secretary Jago, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Bliss, Governor Rollins, of New Hampshire, and ex-Mayor Strong, of New York.

The invocation was pronounced by Bishop Mallahan. There was great enthusiasm when the dinner had been concluded and some of the tables removed to make way for chairs. President Plunkett introduced Governor Wolcott and then Mayor Quincy, who made brief addresses, welcoming the President.

President McKinley was then introduced and spoke as follows:

President's Speech.
Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen: The years go quickly. It seems not so long, but it is in fact six years since it was my honor to be a guest of the Home Market Club. Much has happened in the intervening time. Issues which were then engaging us have been settled or put aside for larger and more absorbing ones. Domestic conditions have improved and are generally satisfactory. We have made progress in industry and have realized the prosperity for which we have been striving. We had four long years of adversity which taught us some lessons which will never be forgotten and which will be valuable in guiding our future action.

We have not only been successful in our financial and business affairs, but have been successful in a war with a foreign power which added great glory to American arms and a new chapter to American history.

Mighty Problems to Meet.
I do not know why in the year 1899 this republic has unexpectedly had placed before it mighty problems which it must face and meet. They have come and are here and they could not be kept away. Many who were impatient for the conflict a year ago apparently heedless of its larger results, were the first to cry out against the far-reaching consequences of their own. Those of us who dreaded war most and whose every effort was directed to prevent it, had not foreseen the new and grave problems which must follow its inauguration. The evolution of events which no man could control has brought these problems upon us. Certain it is that they have not come through any fault on our own part, but as a high obligation, and we meet them with clear conscience and unshaken purpose and with good heart resolve to undertake their solution.

It was declared in April, 1898, with practically unanimity by the Congress, and once upon us was sustained by like unanimity among the people. There had been many who had tried to avert it, as on the other hand, there were many who would have precipitated it at an early date. In its prosecution and conclusion, the great majority of our countrymen of every section believed we were fighting in a just cause, and at home or on sea, or in the field they had part in its glorious triumphs. It was the war of an civilized nation.

Every great act in our history from Manila to Santiago, from Guam to Porto Rico, met universal and hearty commendation. The protocol commanded the practically unanimous approval of the American people. It was welcomed by every lover of peace beneath the flag.

A Great Trust.

The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were intrusted to our hands by the war and to that great trust, under the Providence of God and in the name of human progress and civilization we are committed. It is a trust we have not sought; it is a trust from which we will not flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom they commit its execution, while Dewey and Otis and the brave men whom they command, will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the

symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

When a nation was ever able to write an accurate programme of the war upon which it was entering, much less decree in advance the scope of its results? Congress can declare war, but higher power decrees its bounds and fixes its relations and responsibilities. The President can direct the movements of soldiers on the field and fleets upon the sea, but he cannot foresee the close of such movements or prescribe their limits. He cannot anticipate or avoid the consequences, but he must meet them. No accurate map of nations engaged in war can be traced until the war is over, nor can the measure of responsibility be fixed till the last gun is fired and the verdict embodied in the stipulation of peace.

The Philippine Problem.

We hear no complaint of the relations created by the war between this government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines as in a difficult relation; but, whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the question, there is a universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that. Even if unwilling to accept them ourselves, it would have been a weak evasion of manly duty to require Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers and thus shirk our own responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications.

Such a course could not be thought of. And yet had we refused to accept the cession of them, we should have had no power over them, even for their own good. We could not discharge the responsibilities upon us until these islands became ours either by conquest or treaty. There was but one alternative and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines. The other suggestions—that they should be tossed into the arena of contention for the strife of nations; or, second, be left to the anarchy and chaos of no protectorate at all were too shameful to be considered. The treaty gave them to the United States. Could we have required less and done our duty? Could we have freed the Filipinos from the domination of Spain, have left them without government and without power to protect life and property or to perform the international obligations essential to an independent state? Could we have left them in a state of anarchy and justified ourselves in our consciences or before the tribunal of mankind? Could we have done that in the sight of God and man?

Not for Territory or Trade.

Our concern was not for territory or trade or empire, but for the people whose interests and destiny, without our willing it, had been put in our hands. It was with this feeling that from the first day to the last not one word or line went from the executive in Washington to our military and naval commanders at Manila or to our peace commissioners at Paris that did not put as the sole purpose to be kept in mind, first after the success of our arms and the maintenance of our own honor, the welfare and happiness and the rights of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

Did we need their consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we ask their consent to liberate them from Spanish sovereignty and to enter Manila Bay and destroy the Spanish naval power there? We did not ask these; we were obeying a higher moral obligation which rested on us and which did not require anybody's consent. We were doing our duty by them, with the consent of our own consciences and with the approval of civilization. Every present obligation has been met and fulfilled in the expulsion of Spanish sovereignty from their islands and while they have destroyed it was in progress we could not ask their views. Nor can we now ask their consent.

Not a Good Time.

Indeed, can any one tell me in what form it could be marshaled and ascertained until peace and order, so necessary to reign of reason, shall be secured and established? A reign of terror is not the kind of rule under which right action and deliberate judgment are possible. It is not a good time for the liberator to submit important questions concerning liberty and government to the liberated while they are engaged in shooting down their conquerors.

We have now ended the war with Spain. The treaty has been ratified by more than two-thirds of the senate of the United States and by the judgment of nine-tenths of its people. No nation was ever more fortunate in war or more honorable in negotiations in peace. Spain is now eliminated from the problem. It remains to ask what we shall do now. I do not intrude upon the duties of Congress or seek to anticipate or forestall its action. I only say that the treaty of peace, honorably secured, having been ratified by the United States, and, as we confidently expect, shortly to be ratified in Spain, Congress will have the power and I am sure the purpose, to do what in good morals is right and just and humane for these peoples in distant seas.

It is sometimes hard to determine what is best to do, and the best thing to do is oftentimes the hardest. The prophet of evil would do nothing because he flinches at sacrifices and effort, and to do nothing is easiest and involves the least cost. On those who have things to do there rests a responsibility which is not on those who have no obligations as doers.

If the doubters were in a majority there would, it is true, be no labor, no sacrifice, no anxiety and no burden raised or carried; no contribution from our ease and purse and comfort to the welfare of others, or even to the extension of our resources to the welfare of ourselves. There would be ease, but alas, there would be nothing done.

But grave problems come in the life of a nation, however much men may seek to avoid them. They come without our seeking, why we do not know; and it is not always given us to know; but the generation on which they are forced cannot avoid the responsibility of honestly striving for their solution. We may not know precisely how to solve them, but we can make an honest effort to that end, and if made in conscience, justice and honor, it will not be in vain.

Future of Philippines.

The future of the Philippine Islands is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected, the executive department of this government could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipino to the guiding hands of the liberalizing influences, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators. No one can tell to-day what is best for them or for us. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve their interests and our interests, and their own well being.

If I knew everything by intuition—and I sometimes think there are those

who believe that if we do not they do—we should not need information; but unfortunately most of us are not in that happy state. The whole subject is now with Congress and Congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and conscience can we not rely? I believe in them. I trust them. I know of no better or safer human tribunal than the people.

Until Congress shall direct otherwise, it will be the duty of the executive to possess and hold the Philippines, giving to the people thereof peace and order and beneficent government, affording them every opportunity to prosecute their lawful pursuits, encouraging them in thrift and industry, making them feel and know that we are their friends, not their enemies, that their good is our aim, that their welfare is our welfare but that neither their aspirations nor ours can be realized until our authority is acknowledged and unquestioned.

No Imperial Designs.

That the inhabitants of the Philippines will be benefited by this republic is my unshaken belief; that they will have a kinder government under our guidance and that they will be aided in every possible way to be self respecting and self governing people is as true as that the American people love liberty and have an abiding faith in their own government and in their own institutions.

No imperial designs lurk in the American mind. They are alien to American sentiment, thought and purpose. Our priceless principles undergo no change under a tropical sun. They go with the flag.

"Why read ye not the changeless truth, 'The free can conquer but to save'?"

If we can benefit these remote peoples, who will object? If in the years of the future they are established in government under law and liberty, who will regret our perils and sacrifices? Who will not rejoice in our heroism and humanity? Always perils and always dangers, always darkness and always light, always shining through the light and the sunshine; all ways cost and sacrifice, but always after them the fruition of liberty, education and civilization.

I have no light or knowledge not common to my countrymen. I do not prophesy. The present is all absorbing to me, but I cannot bound my vision by the bloodstained trenches around Manila, where every red drop, whether from the veins of the brave or the sword or a misguided Filipino is anguish to my heart; but by the broad range of future years, when that group of islands under the impulse of the year just past, shall have become the gems and glories of those tropical seas, a land of plenty and of increasing possibilities, a people redeemed from savage indolence and habits, devoted to the arts and peace, in touch with the commerce and trade of all nations, enjoying the blessings of freedom, of civil and religious liberty, of education and of homes, and whose children and children's children shall for ages hence bless the American republic because it emancipated and redeemed their fatherland and set them in the pathway of the world's best civilization.

Postmaster General Smith, the next speaker, began with an eulogy of the President, and then offered a summary of the work accomplished by the administration in the revision of the tariff, the restoration of business confidence and the reunifying of the north and south.

Secretary of the Navy Long was the next speaker.

TWO SENSATIONS

In the House of Representatives, Item Carrying \$20,000,000 for Payment to Spain Under Treaty Stricken from Sunday Civil Bill—Canal Bill Bobs up Again.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Two very sensational and unexpected things happened in the house to-day during the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The paragraph carrying the appropriation of \$20,000,000 for payment to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty was stricken out upon a point of order made by Mr. Wheeler, a Kentucky Democrat, who declared that he opposed the appropriation on principle and would resort to any technicality to defeat it. The point of order was debated for hours, its determination hanging upon the question of whether the ratification of the treaty by the senate, and its signing by the President vitiated it without the action of the Spanish cortes. Warrant of law was necessary to make the appropriation in order.

Mr. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.), who was in the chair, sustained the point of order against it, and upon an appeal his decision was sustained, 19 to 56. Mr. Cannon then attempted to have the appropriation inserted by unanimous consent but Mr. Wheeler again objected. A strong intimation was given by Mr. Cannon that a way would be found within the canal bill to incorporate it. This was an unexpected move, as it was generally understood that Mr. Hepburn had abandoned all hope after his defeat yesterday. But he believed that his motion would have additional strength in the house, where members could be put upon record. The motion was promptly declared out of order by the speaker, whereupon Mr. Hepburn appealed and Mr. Payne, of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table. Upon the latter motion the vote was taken and the result was 97 ayes to 67 noes. As no quorum was developed on the vote, owing to the lateness of the hour, they managed to carry an adjournment until to-morrow. This gives them a breathing spell in which to marshal their forces for the final encounter and to-morrow again as the house meets the vote will again be taken.

UNIVERSITY AFFAIRS.

Legislative Committee to Investigate the Institution at Work.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Feb. 16.—State Senators C. D. Dotson and E. G. Pearson and Delegates Bennett and Oldfield, the legislative committee appointed to investigate the state university, arrived to-day and began their work. Heretofore this work has been purely formal, but on account of the criticisms on the present administration the present committee will thoroughly investigate every department. This President and faculty desire. To-night the committee with a reception, then the committee believe the proposition to double the tax on corporations and give half the tax for the support of the University will become a law. This will give the institution an annual income of one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

SHOCK TO FRANCE.

The President of the Republic Suddenly Stricken Down

BY A STROKE OF APOPLEXY.

Faure Died After an Illness of Three Hours—Condition did not Appear Dangerous at First—His Family Reached his Bedside Before he Expired—A Painful Juncture in the Affairs of the French Republic.

Strict Orders Issued that None but Members of the Cabinet be Admitted to the Elysee Palace—Touching Death Scene.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—M. Felix Faure, president of the republic of France, died at 10 o'clock to-night, after an illness of three hours.

President Faure died from apoplexy. It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given at half-past six o'clock this afternoon, when a message was dispatched to the premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the president was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee.

All medical efforts proved futile, and the president died at the stroke of ten.

The flag over the Elysee was immediately lowered to half-mast, and the news was dispatched to all the officials and the members of his cabinet. General Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, the grand chancellor of the legion of honor, the prefect of the Seine, the prefect of the police of Paris and the president of the senate and the chamber of deputies promptly arrived at the Elysee.

The report spread rapidly through the city, and large crowds soon assembled in the vicinity of the palace.

About 6 o'clock, M. Faure, who was then in his study, went to the door of the room of M. Le Gall, his private secretary, which is contiguous to the study, and said:

"I do not feel well. Come to me."

M. Le Gall immediately went to the president's study, and to a sofa and called General Bailoud, general secretary of the president's household; M. Blondel, under private secretary; and Dr. Humbert, who happened to be at the Elysee attending a relative.

His Sudden Fall.

The president's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert, on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse telephoned for Dr. Lanne-Longue and Dr. Cheurillon, who arrived with M. Dupuy, and were joined later by Dr. Bergarri.

Though M. Faure still retained consciousness, the doctors soon recognized that the case was hopeless, but it was not until nearly 8 o'clock that the members of the family were informed of the real state of affairs. They then came to the study, where the president lay. Soon after he began to lose consciousness, and despite all efforts, expired at 10 o'clock, in the presence of the family and M. Dupuy.

M. Dupuy communicated the sad intelligence to M. Loubet, president of the senate, Paul Dechanel, president of the chamber of deputies, the members of the cabinet and other high functionaries, after which he addressed the following dispatch to all prefects and sub-prefects in France:

"I have the sad task to announce to you the death of the president, who died at 10 o'clock this evening, as a result of an apopleptic stroke. Kindly take the necessary measures to inform the population immediately of the mourning that has fallen upon the republic. The government counts upon your active vigilance at this painful juncture."

It was not until 11 o'clock that the news began to become known to the general public in Paris. From that time began a continuous arrival of public grief. Strict orders were issued and only members of the cabinet were admitted to the Elysee.

Pathetic Death Scene.

The death of the president was pathetic in the extreme. The president was apparently aware of the seriousness of the attack for he murmured "Je me sens partir. Je suis perdu, bien perdu." (I feel my senses failing me. I am gone, all gone), and he expressed a desire to see his wife and children.

When Madame Faure and Madame Lucie Faure entered the room the president exclaimed: "Je suis bien souffrant, je suis perdu." (I am suffering greatly. I am lost).

At 5 o'clock when the doctor had acquainted M. Le Gall with his worst fears, the latter informed M. Dupuy, who announced his intention to come to the Elysee, but on M. Le Gall observing that his presence might needlessly alarm Madame Faure, who was not aware of the gravity of the situation, the premier said he would remain at the ministry of the interior, in readiness to come at any moment. At the same time he summoned the members of the cabinet.

Meanwhile M. Faure remained on the sofa, repeating that he had no illusions as to the issue of the seizure. His wife came to him and he bade her an affectionate farewell. It was a touching scene. He thanked her for the affection and devotion she had constantly shown him and then he bade farewell to his daughters, the doctors and his personal attendants, thanking all for their care and devotion and asking them to pardon any hasty words he might ever have uttered.

Until a late hour the crowds remained in front of the Elysee.

On the boulevards, the greatest emotion was displayed. All street vendors ceased their sales and hurried off to await the special editions of the papers giving details.

M. Faure's body has not been removed from the study, where he signed so many decrees and laws. Thus it may be said, he literally died in the harness. In the little room known to all who ever received an audience of him, furnished and decorated in the style of Louis XVI, he now sleeps his last sleep on a brass bedstead in the circular end of the room facing the window.

His countenance as serene as if in slumber. He is dressed in a white shirt and his hands are crossed over his breast. On each side of the bed sits a nun. Mesdames Le Gall and Blondel and the officers of the military household are in attendance. On a chair to the right of the bed are the hat and gloves he wore last.

Mme. Berge, the other daughter, and M. Berge are in the secretary general's bureau.

Sketch of His Life.
Francols Felix Faure, sixth president of the third republic of France, was born January 20, 1831, in Paris, and was the son of a cabinetmaker.

He was educated at a private commercial school and was then sent to England for two years to learn the language and to become acquainted with English methods of business. On his return to France he went to Amboise and mastered the business of a currier. When quite young he married the daughter of M. Bellou, an attorney at Amboise. Almost immediately afterward he settled at Havre as a commission merchant, and he soon became a leading ship owner.

To better fit himself for the discharge of his new public duties, he practiced public speaking by lecturing on history in evening class for adults.

He became president of the Havre chamber of commerce, and during the Franco-Prussian war held the office of deputy mayor of the city. In these troublous times he was also captain of the mobiles of the Seine-Inferieure, in which capacity he took part in the skirmishes near Havre.

In August, 1881, he offered himself as a republican candidate for parliament in the third district of Havre, and was elected. He was appointed under secretary of state for the colonies in the Gambetta administration formed in November of that year, and held the same office in the ministries of M. Jules Ferry (1882), M. Brisson (1885), and M. Tirard (1887). In May, 1891, he became minister of marine in M. Dupuy's cabinet and was appointed vice president of the chamber of deputies, a position to which he was several times elected.

On the retirement of M. Casimir-Perier, who resigned the presidency January 16, 1895, he was chosen president by 426 votes, as against 361 given to Henri Brisson, the election taking place January 17, 1895.

All who came into contact with him have described him as extremely winning in character as well as in appearance. His presence was finer than that of any of his predecessors in the presidency of the third republic. Black eye brows and moustache, contrasted with snow, close cut hair. His features were finely shaped, the figure tall and well knit, the eyes set and serious.

SIBLEY'S SCREE

On the Pennsylvania Senatorial Question—Charges Bad Faith on the Part of Independent Republicans.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 16.—Congressman Joe Sibley's letter to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, setting forth his reasons for coming to Harrisburg at this time and explaining his propositions to the Democratic membership of the house and senate, was made public to-day.

After rehearsing the willingness of the Democracy to co-operate in organizing the house for real reform and telling of the desperate defeat of the plan, Mr. Sibley says:

"We have presented a candidate of dignity, character and capacity. In a contest lasting more than a month, he has received the support of one independent. Must we not, therefore, draw the conclusion, if not the inference, plain to the public, that failure to afford such support indicates that their desire is more in the line of promotion of selfish ambition and factional triumph than in the interests of pure government and higher legislative standards?"

He suggests the advisability of suggesting another Democratic candidate instead of Jenks, to test the sincerity of the independent.

Mr. Sibley then takes up the intimation that he was induced to come to Harrisburg by Quaghts and tells that his first invitation was from Colonel Guffey, in Pittsburgh, and arranging to carry out a plan which he says is identical to the one outlined, but that when he came to Harrisburg, Colonel Guffey had for some reason changed his views.

Mr. Sibley tells of a meeting in New York with "those speaking professedly for the so-called reform element of the Republican party."

This was shortly after the November election. He says these people wanted the Democratic members to agree to sign a paper to line up for reform, but he says the independents refused to agree to sign a paper pledging them to stand by the same programme. With this story as a basis, Mr. Sibley says that Mr. Martin deliberately broke the pledge of a gentleman and upset the plan to co-operate in the house organization.

Mr. Sibley then suggests that the independents be allowed to pick the Democratic candidate, and concludes:

"If they refuse to do so, and the result should be the re-election of Senator Quay, the responsibility for that election must lie with their own door and they at the present moment stand in the attitude of proclaiming that the worst Republican in the state is more desirable than the highest and truest type of Democrat."

Mr. Sibley boldly charges that the Democrats are sacrificing all opportunities by their facile obedience to Plinn and points out that "men who are called for Democratic success, but for the benefit of some Republicans who are holding daily conference with Democrats and attempting to dictate and shape the policy of Democracy."

CHARLESTON GETS A MOVE ON

In Relation to Removal of Capital.

Takes Measures to Build Annex.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 16.—A meeting of leading citizens of this city was held to-night at the state house, after the house acted on the capital removal matter. Dr. L. Richard, president of the Charleston National bank, presided.

A committee of five was appointed to look after the interests of Charleston in regard to the location of the capital; and, if it deemed it advisable, to raise a fund to purchase a site and plans and specifications for the proposed annex.

The committee consists of ex-Secretary of State W. E. Chilton, Dr. Richard, J. D. Baines, F. W. Abner and George W. McClintic. The meeting had been called originally for the purpose of protesting against the removal of the capital.

Charles Town Still Isolated.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., Feb. 16.—No trains have reached here in the Baltimore & Ohio road since Monday morning. Although the track is clear

between Charles Town and Harper's Ferry, travel between here and Winchester is still blocked, but the indications are it will be opened by to-morrow. No mails except newspapers have been received since Sunday morning, until this evening, owing to the storm.

It is reported here that large carloads of cattle were frozen near Ripon on the Norfolk & Western railroad during the recent storm. About six inches of snow fell here to-day.

A KNOCK-OUT BLOW

Given the Proposition to Remove the Capital.

INDEFINITE POSTPONEMENT

Of the Motion to Refer the Matter to a Special Committee of Thirteen.

Charleston Waking up to a Sense of its Danger—Greater Fairmont Bill Awaits the Signature of the Governor—Behrens' Humane Society Bill Goes Through the House—Provisions of the Measure.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 16.—The capital will remain at Charleston for at least another two years. The house to-night gave a knock-out blow to the proposition to move it to Parkersburg by adopting a motion to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the matter.

Twenty-nine voted for the motion and thirteen against. Those who voted aye, Messrs. McKinney (speaker), Asbury, Baker, Brown, Carter, Cutright, Darst, Davis, (ex. Mineral), Dent, Fisher, Grant, Hays, Hill, Hunt, Hurst, Logan, Long, Malcolm, Martin, Meade, Moore, Morris, McCoy, (ex. Pendleton), Shumate, Smoot, Snuffer, Spencer, Stump.

Those who voted no, were: Messrs. Ash, Connelly, Davis, (of Harrison), Harmlson, Harnish, Hunter, Merrill, McCoy, (of Ohio), O'Brien, Redmond, Rine, Talbot and Wyatt.

The matter came up at 7:30 as a special order of business. In the morning the judiciary committee, to which the bill for the removal had been referred yesterday afternoon, reported that it would not have an opportunity to consider it. Mr. Harnish then made a motion for the appointment of a special committee of thirteen, one from each senatorial district, to take the bill under advisement. After considerable discussion the whole matter was deferred until to-night, when it came up at that time, Mr. Fisher offered a motion to postpone it indefinitely, which motion prevailed, as stated above. The reason advanced by those who voted for it was that too many important matters are already on the calendar to be disposed of.

A large delegation of prominent Charleston business men, lobbied hard against it all day. The bill which was introduced in the senate has not yet been acted upon by the judiciary committee of that body. Senator Farr, the chairman, says he has been unable to secure a quorum. The Parkersburg delegation returned home to-night.

The Cole election bill passed the senate to-night. Only one member, Mr. Osenton, voted against it.

Greater Fairmont.

The senate to-day passed the Mansfield bill, providing for the reassessment of all the real estate in the state. The bill has already passed the house and now awaits only the governor's signature to become a law.

The senate also passed another measure which originated in the house and which now awaits the governor's signature, the bill changing the corporate limits of Fairmont, so as to include West Fairmont and Palatine. Other measures passed by the senate, were the bill changing the time for holding circuit courts in the ninth judicial circuit, the bill providing for the erection of hospitals for the treatment of persons injured while engaged in employment dangerous to health, life, limb, and several bills of minor importance.

The house also disposed of its share of legislation by passing bills, among them being Mr. McKinney's bill regulating the employment of children, and Mr. Connelly's bill regulating hours of labor on public works. The former measure provided that no minor male or female, under fourteen years of age, shall be employed for wages or otherwise in a mine, factory, work shop or in any manufacturing establishment where goods or wares are made. The latter provides that the service of all laborers and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the state or by any contractor or sub-contractor, upon any public works, of the state, shall be limited to eight hours a day.

The committee on education was reported back without recommendation, the Davis bill providing for abolishing of the preparatory department of the state university. It is safe to predict that the bill will not be passed at the present session.

Two members of the committee wanted to report adversely, but the other members declined to assume the responsibility.

The same committee also reported favorably on the bill to increase the school levy from 10 to 12½ cents. Messrs. Bowman and O'Brien submitted a minority report.

The Humane Society Bill.

Mr. Behrens' humane society bill, which passed the house yesterday, provides for the creation of a state board to be known as "The West Virginia Humane Society," for the protection of children and the helpless and aged, and the prevention of cruelty to animals. The board is to consist of four persons, one from each of the congressional districts, and may consist in part of women. It is to be divided into two classes, those appointed in the first class to serve two years and those in the second to serve four. The annual meetings are to be held in Charleston. The members are to receive as compensation for their service a sum, not to exceed three dollars per day, to be fixed by the board of public